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OUR SEVEN CAMPAIGNS.

TERRITORIALS AND NEW ARMIES.

No one can complain that British strategy is not sufficiently ambitious—remarks *The Times* military correspondent. We have exhausted the possibilities of the Pacific and also of England, but we have still seven campaigns on our hands—France, the Dardanelles, Egypt, East Africa, South-West Africa, the Cameroons, Mesopotamia, and it is more than enough.

The operations in German South-West Africa under General Botha have been well conducted so far as we know, while the recent victory near Bushi would arouse considerable enthusiasm were not all these secondary campaigns dwarfed almost into insignificance by the grandeur of the campaign of France. As to other secondary operations military critics are practically debarred from discussing them at present in any useful manner, and the public must draw what conclusion it pleases from the manacles which the Censorship imposes.

HOME DEFENCE.

From time to time throughout the war the writer has dwelt upon the importance of home defence, which is the pivot upon which turns our success in the campaign. The arrival of a new commander at the head of the German High Sea Fleet, and the fussy activities of German airmen, point to a disposition on the part of the German Navy to do something to atone for its past failures. It is, in fact, difficult to conceive that the war will end without a serious offensive by the German Navy, and it is our duty to be prepared for it. The Germans are no doubt watching as closely as they can the dispositions of our ships and troops, and will strike, at the moment which appears most favourable to their eyes. The writer regards the recent air raids as reconnaissance pure and simple, and believes that they have no other aim. Never at any moment can we afford to weaken or to turn our eyes from home defence.

THE TERRITORIALS.

The territorial organization has more than justified its existence. It has been a great success, has displayed an immense capacity for expansion, has proved popular, and above all, has given to our armies and garrisons abroad solid regiments of which all our commanders speak well. It will come back to us, as well as all our other hopes, with great traditions, and with immensely enhanced prestige. As the new armies are to be in principle disbanded at the peace, it will be upon the traditions of the Territorials in this war, and upon their organization, that we shall build the second line army of our future needs.

THE NEW ARMIES.

There can be no doubt of the success of the new armies, which are composed of magnificent material, can march right well, can shoot fairly, and will be found, with artillery which will steadily improve, and with auxiliary services of a good stamp. Without any doubt, and including troops already on the ground, we shall be able to place a million men in the field in the principal theatre this summer, and we shall have in reserve at home more than a million more, counting all categories of our forces, and excluding troops dispatched to secondary theatres.

NEW SUBMARINES FOR THE ENEMY.

RUMOURS OF TRANSPORT BY CANAL.

The Times Naval Correspondent, writing on April 12th, said:—

There are continued reports that the Germans are sending submarines from various places to the sea. It was stated some time ago that certain of these underwater craft had been sent to Turkey, and a statement from Athens more recently put the number at four, while it was also reported that materials for the construction of submarines had been forwarded by rail to the dockyard at the Golden Horn. Then again, there have been persistent rumours that German submarines have been sent to Pola, these vessels being of the largest type. Now within the last few days the Dutch papers have announced, on the authority of an eye-witness, that three submarines constructed at Antwerp have been seen passing down the Scheldt as far as Ghent, the intention being to transport them to the coast by canal. Until lately only submarines of the very smallest type could have been transported in a completed state either by rail or water. Mr. E. L. Marshall, the chairman of the Antwerp Engineering Company, wrote to *The Times* on February 26th that if the submarines building at Hoboken were equal in dimensions to the latest class they could not be transported by rail to Zeebrugge, nor by the all-water Belgian route.

While there is now no obvious reason why submarines should not be transported to Bruges by canal, it would seem as well for the present to await confirmation of these reports. That submarines were being put together at Zeebrugge is certain from the reports of the airmen, but those which are being constructed at Hoboken may possibly have been sent down by canal. Support is given to this theory by the statement that when seen in the canal they were not moving under their own power, but were supported by specially constructed towed lighters. No difficulty would now arise in passing them through the locks. However, if the airmen were successful at Antwerp as was hoped, there should not have been three submarines ready to transport in this way. It is possible, of course, that parts of submarines may be sent from Dillingen, where we were told some time ago that both torpedo-boats and submarines were being constructed ready for transport to the Belgian coast, where the parts were to be assembled. The steel-plate works at Dillingen are doubtless perfectly capable of turning out submarines as well as destroyers. It is here that a large armour-plate manufactory is situated. Reports have also been made of submarines being built at Dortmund, in Westphalia.

From all these statements it seems at least probable that Germany is engaged in turning out a large number of underwater craft. If, however, Turkey and Austria are both to be supplied from German sources, the output will have to be considerable in order to replace losses and boats which, like *U-9*, have become worn out in service.

OUR TASK IN THE

DARDANELLES.

STRENGTH OF FORTS.

THE TURKS AND "BIG LIZZIE."

The Times has published the following letters, written home by members of the British naval force engaged in the operations in the Dardanelles. All of them indicate the strenuousness of the fighting and the determined nature of the enemy's resistance. One officer writes:—

Since I wrote to you last we have had a continuation of the bad weather, first a northerly gale with snow and then, when it cleared up, the wind swung round into the south, and we had that horrible sleet, as they call it here—wet and warm and everything sticky. This morning it has swung round to the north again and is bitterly cold. We lay at anchor all Monday the 1st, coal, and half-way through we were unfortunately enough to have a fatal accident, a man falling down from aloft and being instantly killed.

That afternoon the wind dropped and the sea with it, and the sun came out. About 6 we weighed and proceeded out to the Dardanelles again, but as soon as we had got well away from the anchorage the engines were stopped, the flag flown half-mast, and all hands fell in on the quarter-deck. The sun had just set in a splendour of crimson and a full moon was rising clear over the coast of Asia Minor and lighting up the whole scene. The men had fallen in two lines two deep facing inwards, and the chaplain advanced the oration of the day. The body was brought in absolute and complete silence—save for the chaplain's voice—borne by six of his messmates and laid on the table at the quarter-deck, till at the proper time the board was tilted up and the service was brought to a close. Then at the end the guard of marines formed up and the "First post" was sounded, followed by a volley of blank; then again the "First post," and another round, and then, beautifully played, that wonderful moving "Last post," and with that last most wonderful drawn note of all the service ended.

All that night and yesterday morning we patrolled the entrance. In the afternoon we went in about five miles or so and opened a game of long-range howitz with a fort on the hillside which ended greatly in our favour, for the fort retired towards the end, and refused to fire further, though I don't think her guns were all out of action. The good old "seems to bear a charmed life," for although we have been the nearest in and have taken a share in every fight so far, we have not been hit.

HEAVY LOSSES OF THE TURKS.

March 6.—We have been fighting ever since last Thursday week, 10 days with only two days' rest, and have come back to-day for more ammunition. Hundreds of shots have passed ahead, astern, and over us, but we have only been hit once, and that did no damage. We had a tremendous fight all day Thursday. You see, although we have completely destroyed the towns of Seddul Bahr, Kum Kale, and Yen Shehr, so that not one intact house stands, yet outside the wreckage is any amount of cover for the Turks, and they in huge numbers—40,000 or 50,000—are utterly reckless of their lives and dodge about picking off the landing party one by one. Their own losses must have been immense. One time I was watching the fight, for the Fleet was only about three-quarters of a mile off the shore, and I saw about 3000 men break cover, start to run across an open space down the hillside towards us, when "plunk" and a tin lidette went flying into the middle of them, and the smoke clearing away there wasn't a sign of anybody, not even anything big enough to call a dead body.

Yesterday we started on our next step. At 1, 2, and 3 all the forts have been completely wrecked; they are simply unrecognizable mounds. On Tuesday and Wednesday we went in and silenced 4, 5, and 6, and yesterday we started on such a hard part at 7 and 8. This part, which is called the Narrows, is only about three-quarters of a mile across and there are 16 known forts on it.

Yesterday was a very long-range affair, but the wonderful part about it was that an enormous battleship we have here—the finest battleship in the world—lay off at nine miles and dropped shell after shell, each one weighing nearly a ton, into a fort that she could not see 12 miles away over the land. I should not like to have seen the Turk faces when the first earthquake fell among them, looking in amazement at each other and saying, "Now where in the world did that come from?" We had aeroplanes up, spotting for her, and signalling by wireless if the shot was a miss; but very few of them were. To-day we are taking in ammunition: to-morrow I suppose we start again.

WORK OF THE DESTROYERS.
March 23.—We have, as you can imagine, been seeing to the full the dangers of the sea and the violence of the enemy. We have generally had a front seat at the important engagements, and it has on the whole been very interesting to watch, although for the present we small craft suffer from being unable to hit back. The bombardments of February 19 and 23 have been the chief events, and on the evening of the 25th we destroyers were patrolling inside the Dardanelles, and the flames of the burning forts, and the barking of dogs in the deserted villages of Seddul Bahr and Kum Kale, at the entrance to the Dardanelles, produced a very weird effect.

The following day we "covered" the landing of a demolition party at Seddul Bahr, which finished that fort and a battery of howitzers. Any fun for the next few days was spoilt by a bitterly cold N.E. gale, but we returned to the Dardanelles on March 1, and in time to see Kum Kale blown up. Since then destroyers and trawlers have been going up most nights under heavy fire. On one occasion we went beyond Kephiz, which is at the entrance to the Narrows, and got all we wanted in the way of shell fire, although by some marvellous chance we were not hit.

Please thank every one for their letters. When you spend 48 hours solidly out of bed there is only one thing to be thought of when you get back to harbour, so you must excuse the lack of letters. Well, I am sure we shall succeed in getting to Constantinople.

but it will be a tough job. I could write tons, but *c'est défendu*, and I shall have to tell you all about it when this ghastly war is over and we meet again at home.

THE FLOATING MINES.

A midshipman, 16 years of age, wrote the following two days before the *Ocean* was sunk:—

We have been having a fine time here. We have been hit eight times, but most of the shots have had no effect, as they were on the armour belt. I landed the other day with a demolition party and blew up the guns at Seddul Bahr. The great difficulty is the mines, which are very numerous. A large percentage of them are floating, and, of course, they launch them at night, so as to let them drift down into the patrolling ships. You will doubtless have seen from the papers that we are 18 miles up the Canal. This is quite wrong, as Chanak, the greatest problem of all, is only 14 miles up.

The forts are very powerful, as they have modern 14-in. disappearing guns. D. has gone up mine-sweeping in our remaining steamboat to-night. I was out all last night in a pilot boat patrolling the Straits. I hope to be able to go mine-sweeping to-morrow. We have a very powerful fleet here, and there will be some splash when we meet the Turkish Navy and the Goeben at the other end. Our best ship is the *Queen Lizzie*, with 15-in. guns. They can fire 27 in. We are going up to-morrow to have a grand bust-up. So far things have gone very well with us. But things are awfully risky, as at Chanak the Turks have got torpedo cables and every conceivable invention for the destruction of life. They have got eight very fast destroyers, which will probably show some fight.

Germans are manning all the guns and search-lights. They are a very fine body of men and are awfully brave. Whilst our machine covering party was landed at Kum Kale a sergeant was wounded and left in a safe place under a wall. When they came back he had 14 bullet wounds in him. They searched round until they at last found a German in a wood exactly opposite the sergeant. He was put up against a tree and shot without a word. Our aeroplane scouts are splendid, and they work awfully well.

THE CHRISTIANISATION OF CHINA.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

President Wilson in an address on the 30th ult. at a meeting at Washington of the Potomac presbytery of the Presbyterian Church pictured a vision of China awakened by the voice of Christ, and furnishing a great momentum in future to the moral forces of the world. He declared that as soon as the unity of China was realized its power would come in the world.

"Shall we not see that the parts are fructified by the teachings of Christ?" he asked. The President's address was devoted largely to incidents of his boyhood, when he assisted his father, a Presbyterian clergyman. "He had the risky habit of saying exactly what he thought," said the President, a habit which I in part inherited and of which I have had diligently to cure myself. "But he was the best instructor, the most inspiring companion, I venture to say, a youngster ever had, and in facing a Southern presbytery I cannot think of myself as the President of the United States. I can only think of myself as the son of Joseph R. Wilson, and I only wish I could claim some of the vital connection with the church which could claim. Because those who stand outside of the active ministrations of the church, so to say, get an illegitimate usury from it. We do not seem to add a great deal to its capital, but we do live on its investments. We do live on its great investments of spirit."

Before the President spoke, the Rev. Warren H. Stuart, a missionary in China, had told of the great importance of the work for Christianity being done there.

The President dwelt upon this in his address. He said:—

"When I think of the great bodies of opinion which sustain the affairs of the world it seems to me that the heart and nucleus of them is the principle of Christianity, and that, therefore, the conservation of that great fountain of all that is just and righteous is one of the most important things conceivable, infinitely more important than the things which those of us who attempt to take some part in administering the external affairs of the world, and when I hear men like Mr. Stuart plead for the means to introduce this great influence into a part of the world now for the first time feeling its connection with the rest of mankind, now first waking to the possibilities of the power that lies latent in it, I wonder if it is possible that the imagination of Christian people will fail to take force."

"Why, this is the most amazing and inspiring vision that can be offered you, this vision of that great sleeping nation suddenly cried awake by the voice of Christ. Could there be anything more tremendous than that? Could there be any greater contribution to the future momentum of the moral forces of the world than could be made by quickening this force which is being set afoot in China? China is at present inchoate. As a nation it is a mass of parts, in each of which there is energy, but which are unbound in any essential and active unit; and just as soon as its unity comes its power will come in the world. Should we not see that the parts are fructified by the teachings of Christ?"

"But that is quite apart from what I had come to say. I had not come to speak on foreign missions. I am not competent to speak on foreign missions. I am merely competent to utter my deep allegiance to the things which are represented by bodies of people like this and to express my thanks to God that as a youth and as a man I have been permitted to take some part in them."

GERMAN MISSIONARIES IN SOUTH CHINA.

In the House of Commons on 20th April, Sir J. D. Rees asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he had any official information showing that German missionaries in South China had regularly issued a pamphlet since the war began for the circulation of erroneous and prejudiced statements against Great Britain; and if so, whether steps had been or would be taken to restrain them from so doing by the friendly Government of China.

Sir E. Gray: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. With regard to the second point it is not one in which His Majesty's Government can expect the Chinese Government to interfere.

GERMANY'S HATRED.

THREATS AGAINST ENGLAND.

ATROCITIES IF THEY LAND.

There is a striking article in the *New York World* of April 13th, by Gustave Roeder, who recently arrived in New York after spending two months travelling about Germany investigating conditions. Mr. Roeder has been a member of the editorial staff of the *New York World* for twenty-seven years, and was previously an officer in the United States Navy. Though of German descent, he has the reputation of viewing the great war impartially from the standpoint of the American citizen.

For this reason considerable attention is given to the articles in the *World*, which cover two pages. The chief conclusions arrived at by the correspondent are:—

1.—There is an ample supply of food in Germany to last everybody, the army included, at least one year, if not eighteen months.

2.—Owing to the alleged absence of an effective blockade against German ports, foodstuffs and other materials are being brought into Germany to-day from outside sources.

3.—The crop for 1915 should be large, because more land has been cultivated for agricultural purposes than ever before.

4.—There is enough meat on hand to last an indefinite period.

5.—The Germans will fight to the last man, if necessary.

6.—Feeling against Americans in Germany is most bitter because American arms and ammunition is supplied by American firms to the Allies.

7.—Everybody in Germany believes the Fatherland will come out victorious.

WORKING OVERTIME.

According to Mr. Roeder, the condition of Germany financially is unimpaired, the factories are working overtime, and the effect of war is "little felt by the Germans at home." He confirms all you have heard us to the bitterness of the Germans against the British.

He writes: "We forgive the Russians, although they started the war. I have been told over and over again, 'We will even shake hands with the French, whom we found excellent fighters, but never again in the history of Deutschland will we shake hands with the cruel English, who are the ones who forced these other nations to make war against our native land.'"

"You talk about the atrocities committed in Belgium by German soldiers," said many to me. "What we did there was to punish those civilians and franc-tireurs who fired upon our soldiers while in their land. We had to punish those citizens, who had actually crucified some of our brave officers. Whatever was committed in Belgium cannot be called barbarism on the part of the German army, but once let us get into England and there will be no way of holding back our soldiers, and no doubt the world will learn of atrocities committed unknown to-day."

And this hatred against England," Mr. Roeder continues, "can be heard of everywhere. Children in school proclaim it. English words are out of the ordinary vocabulary, and English is spoken only in whispers. It is practically unsafe in many parts of Germany for anyone to be overheard talking English, and because of these conditions Americans sojourning in Germany suffer as much to-day as do the British because the average German, when he hears English spoken, does not know of the difference between the language used in Britain and her possessions and that spoken by Americans at home."

WITH AMERICANS.

"There was a time when the hatred against Americans was so great that many of them feared to be seen in public places. Especially was that the case with Americans who were unable to talk German fluently. Even the American Ambassador was openly insulted in public once. It is not advisable even to-day, when this bitter feeling against Americans has considerably subsided, for any American to travel through Germany unless he is able to speak the German tongue."

DIVORCE DAMAGES £1,000.

Damages to the amount of £1,000 were awarded in the Divorce Court last month to Mr. Aubrey George William Mends, a journalist, now holding a commission in the 13th Battalion King's Royal Rifles, who was granted by Mr. Justice Hurdge a decree nisi from his wife, Elsie Muriel, on the ground of her misconduct with Geoffrey Stuckey, a merchant in the Malay States.

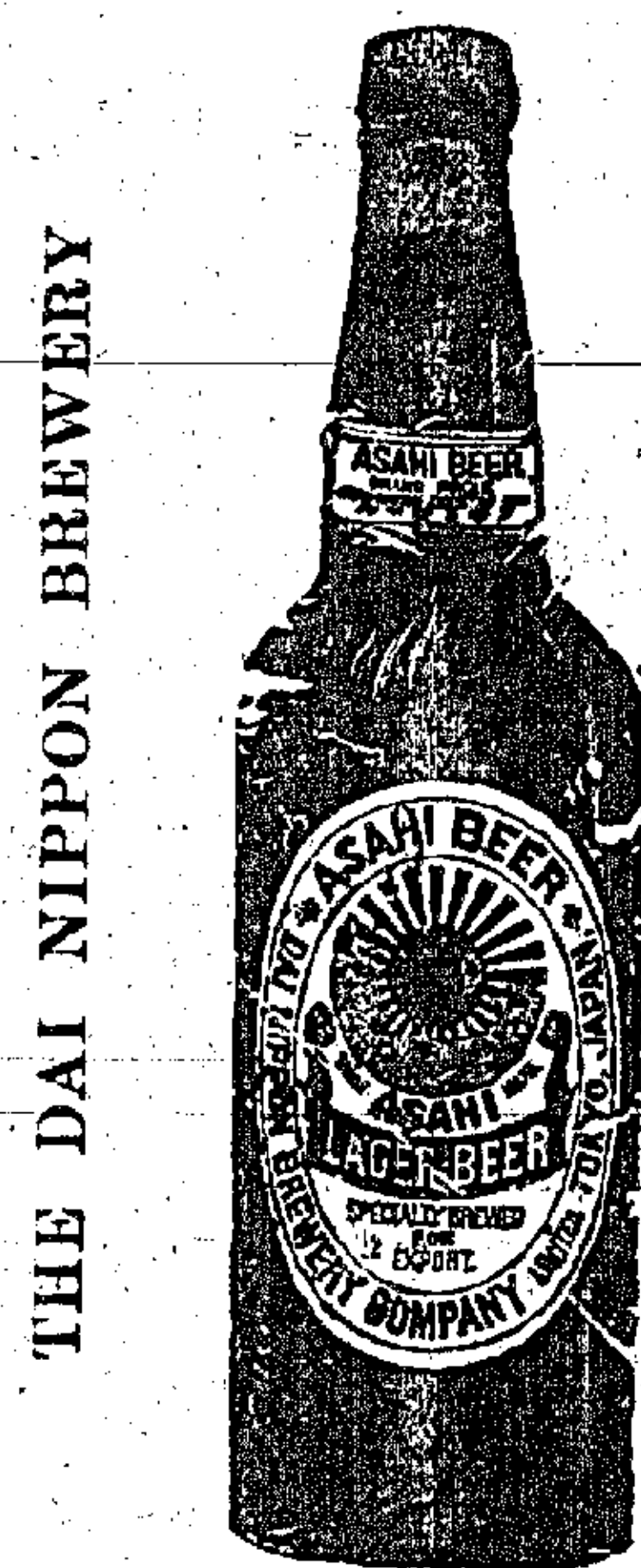
The petitioner gave evidence and was granted a decree nisi, with costs against the respondent, while the jury assessed the damages to be paid by the respondent to petitioner at £1,000.

A DESECRATION OF "HATRED."

The *Tägliche Rundschau* enters a protest against the commercial exploitation of the "hatred against England." It suggests that the greeting "God punish England" which has an almost religious significance for German warriors in the field, is perhaps after all hardly suitable for ordinary citizens at home. The main subject of criticism, however, is the appearance in a theatrical newspaper of the following advertisement:—

The very recent attraction! *God Punish England*. A great patriotic play, in four acts, by Dr. Ernst Brandow. Act I. "What we are thinking about." Act II. "Love and War." Act III. "Germany cannot perish." Act IV. "We must conquer." Only eight parts, and easily played. Beyond doubt the greatest success of the present time. Right of reproduction for the whole of Germany can be had on the most favourable conditions.

The *Tägliche Rundschau* is much distressed at this commercialism, and says that the only thing to do in order to save the phrase "God punish England" from being thus vulgarized is to employ it more sparingly.



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N. J. STABLE,
Hon. Treasurer.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1915.

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

FOR THE ALLIED FORCES AT THE FRONT.

Amount acknowledged to 15th May, 1915	\$ 4,892.50
"Deacon-Field"	25.00
Messlmes R. Carroll and S. Green	50.00
Mr. J. H. Woodliff	10.00
187 St. 19, Connaught	
Messrs. L. J. Blake, D. McLarn, A. Niven, W. Niven, D. Austin	5.00
The Quinns	21.65
	\$ 5,006.11
Amount expended	\$ 4,866.07
Balance in hand	\$ 140.04

Total amount sent to date—1,005.00
Cigarettes and 2,883 Pounds Plug Tobacco.
In last report it was stated that the Cigarettes and Tobacco were to be distributed as far as possible to different Forces at the Front. The following are complete change and many acknowledgments have been received:

5th Batta. Liverpool Regt.	10,000	1
10th Heavy Battery R.G.A.	10,000	1
Labour Section A.S.C.	10,000	2
No. 1 General Hospital	10,000	2
1st Batta. Black Watch	10,000	2
1st Batta. K.O.Y.L.I.	10,000	2
South Irish Horse	10,000	1
1st Norfolk Regt.	10,000	1
1st Suffolk	10,000	1
1st Royal West Kents	10,000	1

GEO. J. B. SAYER,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

RUBBER COMPANIES.

SEREMBAN RUBBER ESTATE COMPANY.—The directors report that the crop of rubber for 1914 amounted to 519,064 lb., showing a reduction of 47,922 lb. from the yield obtained in 1913. The average price realized was 2s. 1d. net per lb., excluding insurance against war risk. The expenditure amounted to £27,756, or 1s. 1d. per lb. of rubber, showing a reduction of 4d. per lb. compared with 1913, and 8d. per lb. compared with 1912. The reduction is mainly attributable to the lowering of wages of the Chinese labour force. The profit and loss account shows a credit balance of £24,198 (against £22,471), to which falls to be added the balance brought forward, £3,040. It is proposed to write off for depreciation £10,000, to transfer to development account £10,000, to transfer to income-tax reserve account £1,000, and to pay a dividend of 6 per cent. (less tax), payable on May 3, leaving to carry forward £3,240. The estimated crop for the current year is 504,000 lb. For 1913 the dividend was 5 per cent.

GLENSHIEL RUBBER ESTATE.—The crop harvested for 1914 amounted to 212,330 lb. The average gross price realized was equivalent to 2s. 2.5d. per lb. London landed terms. The crop for 1913 is estimated at 300,000 lb. Excluding war risk insurance (32d. per lb.), the total cost of production amounted to 1s. 6.0d. per lb. The net profit was £7,468 (against £11,033), and £896 was brought forward. The directors propose to transfer to development reserve £1,000, and to pay a final dividend of 12 1/2 per cent. (making 17 1/2 per cent. for the year against 15 per cent. in 1913), leaving to be carried forward £2,468.

KUALA SELANGOR RUBBER COMPANY.—The profit for the year to December 31 last amounted to £42,013, and £3,862 was brought forward. The directors propose to pay a final dividend of 3 1/2 per cent. (9d. per share), making 11 1/2 per cent. for the year (against 100 per cent. in 1913), and to transfer to reserve account £5,000, leaving to be carried forward £26,450. The crop was 551,854 lb., being 108,854 lb. more than the estimate. The crop for 1913 was 404,223 lb. The average net price realized was 2s. 3.4d. per lb., as against 2s. 8.9d. for 1913. The total cost of production was 9.2d. per lb. of rubber produced, as against 1s. 1.4d. per lb. in the previous year. The manager estimates the crop for 1915 at 560,000 lb., and the cost of production, including freight to London, at 8d. per lb.

GERMAN WOMEN AND WAR PRISONERS.

The German authorities continue to issue virulent protests against the behaviour of German women towards prisoners of war. The following notice has been published at Döbeln:—
"The fact has been established that female persons who have loitered in the neighbourhood of the prisoners' camp, and whose identity is known to the military authorities, have communicated with the imprisoned officers by notes and by giving of other signs, such as the throwing of kisses.
The military authorities will call such persons to account, and will make their names public, in order to counteract this unworthy behaviour."

POLICE RESERVE. WHITSUNTIDE MUSKETRY MEETING.

The following are the results of the Shooting Competitions which took place on Whit Monday:

British Co.		Chinese Co.	
1 D. G. Nicoll	43	1 Un Kwok Chak	44
2 R. C. Martin	42	2 J. Poon Why	43
3 R. D. Wilks	41	3 Li King Po	42
Portuguese Co.		Indian Co.	
1 A. Jomilho	41	1 M. R. Saleh	41
2 M. T. Alves	38	2 D. Ramjiah	42
3 F. J. Neves	37	3 M. Razak	37

CLASS B.—(89 men, unaccompanied to target practice, 200 yards. Possible—50.)

Chinese Co.		Portuguese Co.	
1 James Wong	47	1 P. Roza	46
2 (O. Chan)	44	2 P. A. Rozario	44
3 Chan Sig U	43	3 C. J. Sequiera	43

CLASS C.—(74 men, accustomed to target practice, 200 and 300 yards. Possible—35 at each range.)

British Co.		Portuguese Co.	
1 S. H. Wright	35	1 H. M. Remedios	32
2 J. Ormiston	33	2 A. F. Silva Netto	30
3 P. Maxwell	31	3 T. A. V. Ribeiro	28

CLASS D.—(74 men, accustomed to target practice, 200 and 300 yards. Possible—35 at each range.)

Chinese Co.		Indian Co.	
1 F. C. Mow Fung	30	1 Sirdar Khan	31
2 Li Pak	21	2 Mehr Deen	29
3 Un Hwa Fan	22	3 Khawns Khan	24

CLASS E.—(74 men, accustomed to target practice, 200 and 300 yards. Possible—35 at each range.)

British Co.		Chinese Co.	
1 J. Grant Smith	35	1 J. P. C. Mow Fung	34
2 H. A. Lamert	32	2 P. C. Booker	32
3 H. J. Stout	31	3 Sgt. Barnett	31

* This Tie was shot off, shot for shot, Inspector Mason winning with his second shot. POLICE RESERVE CHAMPIONSHIP.—(200, 300 and 500 yards. Possible—55 at each range, 61 Entries.)

British Co.		Chinese Co.	
1 Sirdar Khan (Indian Co.)	31	31	24
2 J. Grant Smith (British Co.)	35	29	22
3 Sgt. F. F. E. da Silva (Port. Co.)	30	29	27

* This Tie was shot off, shot for shot, Grant Smith winning with his first shot. H.K. POLICE v. H.K. POLICE RESERVE.—(200 yards. Possible—35.)

British Co.		Chinese Co.	
1 Sirdar Khan	33	33	30
2 Sgt. Barnett	33	33	27
3 Sgt. F. F. E. da Silva	31	31	29

INTER-PLATOON (THREE MEN) TEAM SHOOT.—The result of this shoot at the Eldon Potter Cups will be announced later.

F. C. JENKIN,
A.S.P. (Reserve).

DEATH OF A FORMER HONGKONG RESIDENT.

DISAPPOINTMENT AT BREAKDOWN OF HEALTH.

Those who remember Dr. Bertram Barnett, who some ten or twelve years ago was an Assistant Medical Officer of Health in Hongkong, will regret to read the following account of his tragic death which we take from a recent London paper:—
Mr. Gilbert White, the Coroner for West Surrey, held an inquest at Ash on the body of Captain Bertram Leeds Thomas Barnett, A.S.C., 12th Divisional Train. At the outbreak of the war Captain Barnett was Medical Officer of Health for Ely (Cambs). A month or so later he was posted to the A.S.C., but he was subsequently gazetted out of the corps on account of varicose veins. After undergoing an operation he rejoined the corps, but three or four weeks ago symptoms of his earlier affliction returned and he was told that no further operation was possible.

The prospect of being compelled again to leave the Service appeared to prey upon his mind, and on Sunday morning he was found hanging from the pole of his tent.
The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide during temporary insanity."
Captain Barnett was 39 years of age, and unmarried.

Cattaro, to which the Austrian Fleet has retired, is a strong fortified port in the Austrian crown-land of Dalmatia, and lies at the head of the Gulf of Cattaro, 40 miles S. E. of Ragusa, under the steep Montenegro hills. The town has a cathedral, a naval school, and the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the Montenegro trade. At one time the capital of a small republic, Cattaro in 1420 joined the Republic of Venice, and after varied fortunes, was handed over to Austria in 1814 by the treaty of Vienna. The Gulf of Cattaro, an inlet of the Adriatic, consists of three basins or lakes, connected by straits of about half a mile in breadth. Its length is 19 miles, and its depth from 15 to 20 fathoms.

THE GERMAN WIRELESS PLANT AT SAYVILLE.

New York, April 23rd.

For the purpose of insuring wireless communication between Germany and the United States under all kinds of static conditions, the power of the Telefunken wireless station at Sayville, L. I., it was learned to-day, has been almost trebled.

Through this plant the German Government transmits most of its official communications to the United States Government and the German embassy communicates with Berlin. Most of the official war bulletins from the German capital are received at the Sayville station.

The electric plant has been increased from thirty-nine kilowatts to 100 kilowatts. Three 300-foot towers to support the wireless aerials are at Sayville, ready to be placed in position, and it is expected that before the end of next week the new and powerful apparatus will be in operation.

Virtually all the equipment, it is stated, was manufactured in Germany since the outbreak of the war and was shipped here by a Dutch steamship.

After the outbreak of the war and the cutting of the German cables by the British navy, Germany found herself cut off from direct telegraphic communication with America except by wireless.

Adverse atmospheric conditions, it was said to-day, interfered to some extent last summer with the transmission of wireless messages across the Atlantic.

The more powerful plant is intended to overcome any such handicap and enable constant communication with Naueu, 4,000 miles distant. The new plant has been inspected by agents from the Department of Commerce at Washington, and it is understood that a license will be asked for when the plant is ready.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

1. Sapper F. C. Botelho joined the Corps on 24th inst., allotted Corps No. 1848 and posted to Engineer Company.

PARADES.

2. Parades for to-day, 25th inst.

5.30 p.m. No. 2 Section Artillery Battery, Squad drill and Skirmishing at Happy Valley. Fall in on H.K. Craycroft Cricket Club pavilion.

5.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co., Drill at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Centre Section M.G. Co., Section drill and Skirmishing at Happy Valley. Fall in on H.K. Football Club Ground.

5.30 p.m. Civil Service Co., Squad drill and Skirmishing at Happy Valley. Fall in on road between Law Courts and City Hall at 5.15 p.m. and proceed by special train.

Note.—Members of No. 2 Section Artillery Battery and Centre Section M.G. Co., proceeding from the Central District may travel by this train.

5.30 p.m. Scouts Co., Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, Musketry exercises and Bayonet fighting at Headquarters. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, Squad drill and Rifle exercises at Headquarters.

Parades for Wednesday, 26th inst.

6.40 a.m. Right Section M.G. Co. (Trained men only) Drill at Headquarters.

7 a.m. Signalling Section, Signalling Instruction at Headquarters. Remainder: Nil.

DETAILS.

3. On duty at Headquarters.

From 7 a.m. 26th inst. to 7 a.m. 27th inst., No. 4 Section Scouts Co.

From 7 a.m. 27th to 7 a.m. 28th inst., Centre Section M.G. Co.

AT GUY CLUB HILL, ROWLETON.

On duty for week ending on morning of 26th inst., No. 1 Section Artillery Battery and Left Section M.G. Co.

On duty for week ending on morning of 26th inst., H.K.V.R.

Orderly Officer for week ending on the morning of 29th inst.: Lieut. C. Smith.

Orderly Sergeant for week ending on the morning of 29th inst.: Corp. Grose.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, C.O.H.K.V.R.

PARADES.—B and C Companies will parade outside the Law Courts at 3.15 p.m. on Friday, May 28th. Dress, drill order.

D Company will attend at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. on Thursday, May 27th, when Sergeant-Major Cooke will lecture on "Care of Arms." Uniform optional.

GUARDS.—Members on duty with the Detachment Camp guard are reminded that they must wear uniform and keep their arms and ammunition by them during the day the evening of which they go on duty.

LEAGUE MATCH.—The following Team will represent the Reserve in the final match to be fired over the King's Park Range at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, May 29th: Sergeants Tolan, Mackay and Green; Corporals Gray, Lyon and Fisher; Privates McLennan, Watson, Carpinell and Hamilton.

W. L. CARYER, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

NEW WORD FOR TORPEDO.

IN THE DEPTHS OF CENTRAL ASIA.

MARCO POLO'S "CITY OF ETZINA"

A communication has been received at the Royal Geographical Society, London, from Sir Aurel Stein, giving some account of the further work of his official expedition to Central Asia from April to November, 1914. The letter is dated Nov. 22 from Turfan, at the eastern foot of the Celestial or Tian Shan Mountains, some 200 or 300 miles west of the province of Mongolia. Sir Aurel Stein's main object was to continue the work of investigating the remains of the old wall which he discovered, and traced for a very considerable distance, and among the ruins of the forts of which he found so many interesting relics.

The expedition started in April from Tunhuang, where the expedition had halted for a short time to recover from its trying winter campaign in the Lop-nor desert, between Turfan and the northern boundary of Tibet. Sir Aurel Stein paid another visit to the cave temples of the Thousand Buddhas near Tunhuang and was richly rewarded. He followed the wall for close on 250 miles eastwards. Along almost the whole of this distance the wall, with its watch-towers and small military stations, had been built across what already in ancient times was absolutely sterile desert.

CHINESE MILITARY ENGINEERING 2,000 YEARS AGO.

The wall itself was a very remarkable construction, built of carefully secured fascines of reeds or brushwood, with layers of clay or gravel between them. As the expedition proceeded beyond the sharp bend made by the Su-lo Hu Valley the physical difficulties greatly increased, largely from want of water, but there was reward in the ample finds of ancient records or wood, of furniture, and implements of all sorts which were brought to light as the ruined watch stations. Conclusive evidence shows that all these had been left behind by the Chinese soldiers—who, during the first century before and after Christ, had kept guard over this most dismal of frontiers. Sir Aurel Stein was very much impressed by the engineering skill which was required to adapt the defensive line of the wall to different local conditions.

In May he started on a fresh line of investigation, the object of which was to follow the united course of the rivers of Suichou and Kanchou down into South-east Mongolia, and to explore what ancient remains might be found along it and in its terminal delta. He still found remains of the wall to the northwards, and the observations which he made upon the hydrography of this now practically desert regions are full of interest. He found traces of extensive irrigation which for some reason had been abandoned long ago. He examined the ruined town of Khara-Khoto, and the position, and remains proved to his satisfaction that this could be no other than Marco Polo's "City of Etzina," where in ancient times travellers bound for Karakorum, the old Mongol capital, had to lay in victuals for 40 days in order to cross the great desert, where there was no habitation or baiting place. Here Sir Aurel Stein collected many valuable relics—Buddhist manuscripts and prints, many fine stucco reliefs and frescoes, miscellaneous records on paper, and household utensils.

100 MILES OF WIRE IN A GUN.

INTRICACIES OF MODERN ARTILLERY: OUR GREAT TASK.

"This war has brought home to us the necessity of being ready for war," said Lieut.-Col. A. G. Haddock, of Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Limited, at a meeting of the Royal Institution recently on Modern Artillery. Lieut.-Col. Haddock said the manufacturing capacity of the country had been strained to its utmost. "We had had to make guns and ammunition in a few months over which other nations had taken the same number of years."

Referring to big guns, the speaker said that few people were aware of the extensive knowledge of science and art necessary to construct a gun and mounting. In the construction of some guns wire was wound round them, and in a 12-in. calibre gun the length of this wire was about 130 miles, and in the 15-in. calibre gun about 140 miles, while in some of the latest guns the length of wire exceeded 190 miles. Guns were often found to become gradually longer after continual firing. The longer a gun was, the quicker it would wear out.

GERMAN BRUTALITY.

HOW A RUSSIAN WAS TREATED.

A recent Petrograd message states that the non-commissioned officer Panasiuk, whose torture by German officers was mentioned in a recent communiqué, has arrived in Petrograd, and in the *Novoye Vremya* tells the story of his terrible experiences. When he found the room where the officers were assembled they greeted him in Polish and offered him cigars and coffee, which he declined. Panasiuk steadfastly refused to give information as to the Russian dispositions, though the Germans offered to secure him for life if he would consent to act as a German spy; otherwise they threatened him with a painful death. When Panasiuk declared that there was no law permitting torture, one of the officers cried out, "We will show you law," and, taking up a pair of scissors, cut off the lobe of his right ear. As this failed to shake Panasiuk's resolution, the officer nipped the tip of the gristly portion, then slowly cut into the middle of the ear, and finally dealt him a blow on the nose with such force that the cartilage was displaced. As the victim sat holding his ear with one hand and his nose with the other, a soldier threw him a piece of linen with which Panasiuk bandaged his wounds. He subsequently escaped.

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SUMMER FURNISHINGS

JUST TO HAND.

CASEMENT CLOTHS

WITH COLOURED BORDERS, INEXPENSIVE, DAINY AND EFFECTIVE.

BOLTON SHEETINGS

AND PLAIN CASEMENT CLOTHS

IN A VARIETY OF SHADES.

SUN FAST AND TUB FAST

WIDE RANGE OF BORDERS TO MATCH.

CRETONNES, LINENS

AND TAFETAS.

PLAIN, FIGURED AND

SPOT CURTAIN

MUSLINS.

RING UP 1741 FOR RANGE OF PATTERNS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

WESTMINSTER SMOKING MIXTURE.

\$1.00 per 1lb. tin.

\$1.00 per 1lb. tin.

It is a delightfully cool and finely flavoured Tobacco and it has the great advantage of keeping dry during this hot and damp weather. There are many smokers in Hongkong and the ports of South China who give up pipe smoking as soon as the damp and foggy weather sets in, as their pipes become foul. If they will try a tin of this carefully blended Mixture they will find they can enjoy their pipes with as perfect comfort as they do in the cool and dry season.

SOLD BY— HONGKONG CIGAR STORE, A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. KELLY & WALSH, LTD. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1915.

1407

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED, INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of June, 1915, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1914. The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 31st May, to FRIDAY, the 4th June, 1915, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. [501]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE CATHAY TRUST, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office No. 10, Canton Road, Shanghai, TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 26th day of May, 1915, at 4.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the twelve months ended 30th April, 1915. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 26th instant, both dates inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, J. A. WATSON & Co., Ltd., Secretaries and General Managers. [506]

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 27th May, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1915. The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 22nd, to THURSDAY, the 27th instant, inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, W. S. BROWN, Secretary. [508]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (HONGKONG) REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 1st May, 1915, until SATURDAY, 29th May, 1915, both days inclusive. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents. [542]

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

SIXTEEN MILLION DOLLARS (\$16,000,000)

SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUE OF EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS (\$8,000,000).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above LOAN are hereby notified that the Interest Instalment for the month of May amounting to Dollars One Hundred and Twenty Thousand (\$120,000) has been duly received by the undersigned and brought to Loan Service Account. P. A. AGLEN, Inspector General of Customs, and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of National Loans. [501]

Inspector General of Customs, Peking, 15th May, 1915. [501]



YOKOHAMA BLUFF HOTEL.

No. 2, BLUFF.

HEALTHY LOCATION AND BEAUTIFUL VIEW.

EXCELLENT CUISINE AND HOME COMFORT.

MODERATE TERMS. [543]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to SSG. at \$6, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [509]

HOUSE TO LET

TO LET.

HOUSES in "TORRES BUILDINGS," "ROSE TERRACE" and "DURBAR," Kowloon.

Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUROTOR. [501]

Hongkong, 12th May, 1915.

TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villa, Kowloon.

Apply to—ARRATTON V. APCAR & Co. [502]

Hongkong, 16th March, 1915.

TO LET.

From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 2, Duddell Street.

Apply to—A. B. AVASIA, Care of E. PABANET, No. 1, Duddell Street. [544]

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915.

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE, Furnished and newly decorated.

Apply to—H. E. POLLOCK, Prince's Building. [503]

Hongkong, 20th January, 1915.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kaitford Terrace Kowloon.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [45]

Hongkong, 1st March, 1915.

TO LET.

WINDSOR LODGE, Kimberley Road, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

"PENYBREW," Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

2 and 3, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed Houses with Tennis Court.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd. [589]

Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 18th May, 1915.

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.

55, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT," 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, GOWNS, New Town, Kennedy Town.

GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [38]

Hongkong, 1st April, 1915.

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Buildings Second Floor, overlooking Harbour.

Immediate possession.

Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [33]

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914.

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [272]

Hongkong, 10th February, 1915.

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.

GODOWN, No. 2, Ice House Street.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [35]

Hongkong, 1st March, 1915.

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious Suite.

Apply to—SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. [36]

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914.

TO LET.

"BISHOP'S LODGE SOUTH," No. 11, The Peak, Unfurnished, 5 Rooms.

No. 2, CAMERON VILLAS, 62, THE PEAK (Furnished).

"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon.

No. 1, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 61, THE PEAK, Furnished. Immediate possession.

No. 3, DES VUEX VILLAS, 62, Mount Kellett, The Peak (Furnished or Unfurnished).

No. 25, BELILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

No. 27, BELILIOS TERRACE, with entrance in Conduit Road. In very good order.

3 ROOMS, suitable for Offices, 1st Floor, Queen's Road Central.

"WESTWARD HO," Bonham Road.

"EGGESFORD," Nos. 124, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms), from 1st May, 1915.

"MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms).

ROOMS in BEACONSFIELD and 55, BIGN TERRACE.

"HOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon.

No. 2, DES VUEX VILLAS, 51, THE PEAK (Unfurnished).

ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.

No. 59, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).

Apply to—LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [43]

Hongkong, 24th May, 1915.

INTIMATIONS

stands for Excellent, and anyone who drinks our E PORT, E SHERRY, E WHISKY or E BRANDY can be in no doubt that the letter E signifies excellence of a high order and good value for money. By buying in bulk from the very best firms, and bottling ourselves, we are able to give our customers better value for money than we could by importing the same thing by the case. There is an old saying, "Wine mature in bottle, Spirits in cask." That is the reason *d'être* of our magnificent wine vaults, which challenge comparison with anything of the kind not only in Hongkong but the Far East. There our wines are bottled off soon after they arrive, but our spirits, except for a small stock to meet daily requirements, are kept in wood. That is why our spirits improve in quality, and spirits imported in case do not. Our customers get the benefit of that increment in value, as we charge nothing for it. We cordially invite our customers to pay a visit of inspection to our wine vaults, and satisfy themselves he above is no idle newspaper puff.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS. [13]

BIRTH.

REID.—At Cornhill, Quarry Bay, Hongkong, on 25th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. J. REID, a daughter. [503]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VUEX ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 26th, 1915.

DEMORALISATION OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

THE horrible episode in the fighting around Ypres recorded in the telegraphic summary of a narrative by the Eye-Witness at the British Headquarters, and published in our yesterday's issue, of Prussians massacring hundreds of their Saxon comrades who were approaching the British lines in order to surrender, affords most striking evidence of the demoralisation of the German army. It is not by any means the first piece of evidence we have had that the cohesion of the German Army is maintained by methods of "frightfulness" unknown in any other Army in the world, and unknown even to the German Army previous to the retreat from the Marne. Since then German officers have been seen driving their men to attack by blows with their swords or by whips, and we have had stories of German officers shooting down with their revolvers those who attempted to flee. We have been told of German gunners having been found chained to their guns in order to prevent them running away, while corporal punishment—a thing absolutely prohibited by the German code—appears to be now a common occurrence in the German Army. Eye-Witness has told us, in effect, that the whole system of German training is based on the endeavour to crush the individuality of the men, in order to convert them into soulless automata. According to Col. F. N. MAUDE, C.B., one of the most informing writers in the English Press on matters relating to the German Army, this is quite an erroneous view to take of the system though it is quite a common one. He affirms that in 1870-71

it was found that the "soulless automata" theory did not pay, and that the intelligent co-operation of the troops in all combined operations had become the essence of modern tactical training. Colonel MAUDE's view of the matter is that what the Eye-Witness accepts as a normal condition of things has, in fact, only sprung into existence since the war, and the fact that such things as we have referred to above are happening is accepted by him as very strong proof indeed of the growing spirit of demoralisation of the German troops. "The deeds disclosed in the letters taken from German prisoners and casualties indicate," he writes, "a change of spirit of the German armies, which is of the utmost significance to us, as to the outlook for the future. These cases are not the product of tradition; they show most plainly that a true conviction of the real state of affairs is beginning to dawn on the minds of the German company officers, and under the stress of this unwelcome and terrifying light they are losing their balance." Such a barbarous outrage as the Prussian massacre of hundreds of Saxon troops recorded in the telegrams yesterday is not likely to improve the morale of the German Army. These exhibitions of Prussian "frightfulness" within the Army itself, combined with the knowledge that the Army which they had been taught in time of peace to regard as invincible and irresistible has been compelled now for many months to remain on the defensive unable to advance, and frequently having to give way at various points along the line, cannot but be steadily undermining the confidence and morale of the German nation, whatever may be said to the contrary by the official agents. While the amazing misrepresentations of the actual position at the front, circulated by the German Press agencies, may serve to sustain and stimulate public enthusiasm in Germany for the time being, the collapse when it comes—as come it must—will, we imagine, be rather sudden and very complete. That time may yet be some way off, but there can be no doubt in the mind of any unbiased student of the position that the war must end in victory for the Entente Powers, who now hold their Teutonic foe as in a vice from which there is no escape. The bids for peace which have been made in the American press of late by the accredited German agents may well be regarded as indicating the uneasiness which is felt in the highest circles in Germany as to the result of the war.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at noon.

A Manila official who returned last week from Jolo Island told a newspaper reporter that ten per cent. of the inhabitants were suffering from cholera.

Saiyungpoo School had its usual Empire Day picnic on Monday. Four launches were engaged to convey about 350 teachers and pupils to Cheung Chan, where sports were held on the beach and a most enjoyable day was spent.

Last evening it was arranged that if the weather proves fine to-day, the tennis match arranged to be played between Nisbet and Green will take place. The proceeds of the game are to be given to the Prince of Wales' Fund.

A gharry driver of Kowloon was fined \$10 at the Magistracy yesterday for driving a pony in an unfit condition. Evidence was given to the effect that the pony had several wounds on the body, and also a sore mouth, and that in spite of this the driver was and availing to force the poor animal into a run.

To a fund opened by the *Osaka Asahi* for the relief of the Belgians in distress a total of Yen 23,532.83 had been contributed up to the time the last mail left. This is not the only fund of the kind opened in Japan, and it is very interesting to notice the generous way in which these funds have been supported by the Japanese.

The removal, during the night time, of electric light globes, is becoming quite a popular preëdillo among Chinese of the criminal class, and reports to the Police in regard to this have been numerous. At the Magistracy yesterday a Chinese was charged with removing globes from some Chinese premises, and the Magistrate took such a serious view of the offence that he sentenced the man to three months' hard labour. It appeared from the evidence that the man charged stood upon the shoulders of another and was able to reach the globes. There are some Hongkong hotels which have suffered from these nocturnal thieves.

A shopkeeper of Sheung Sui has reported to the Police that three men entered his store, armed with choppers. They threatened to do for him if he raised an alarm, and then proceeded to ransack his premises, finally getting away with odds and ends and about \$10 in money. Before leaving, one of the robbers struck the shopkeeper three times with his chopper, inflicting three severe wounds.

A fire which broke out at Bilibid Prison, Manila, last week did damage estimated at 60,000 pesos. The fire started in the engine-room, which was practically destroyed, along with the paint and automobile shops. Eight automobiles, among them one belonging to Governor-General Harrison, and two to the Fire Department, were among the property destroyed. There was no panic among the prisoners.

Mr. Charles Deighton-Brayley, of Carisbrooke, Ashford, Middlesex, who died on February 11, left property of the value of £3,037 gross, and £3,976 net. He left a gold medal with blue precious stones, being the Chinese decoration Pan Shing of the second class (the Order of the Precious Star), with the official document in Chinese and English, to Mrs. Elizabeth Katherine Liddell, and directed that all his confidences in the mercantile marine and his Masonic diplomas shall be burned.

"I am speaking from my own knowledge," asserted a witness in the extradition case at the Magistracy yesterday. "And a very limited knowledge it is, too," retorted Mr. Bruton, cross-examining. The witness stated that he had never heard of the People's Army, or of Lung Chai-kwong's Army, or that Chan Kwing-ming had in August of 1913 declared the independence of Kwangtung. He did not know who started the Revolution against the Manchus, in fact he did not know what a Revolution was, nor what a fight was. He was a business man, how should he know?

HONGKONG'S AEROPLANES.

AN EMPIRE DAY GIFT TO THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary informs us that a sum of £4,500 was remitted yesterday by telegraph to the Overseas Club for the purpose of purchasing two aeroplanes for presentation to the British Government.

One of these aeroplanes is being presented by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Mr. Ho Tung, Mr. Chan Kai-ming, Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. Ho Kam-long and Mr. Lo Cheung-shin, partners in the Tai Yau Bank, and it has been requested that it may be inscribed in English and in Chinese characters with the words "Tai Yau Bank, Hongkong."

The second aeroplane is being paid for by general subscription among the British and Chinese communities in the Colony, and it is to be named "Victoria, Hongkong." The total purchase money for this machine is not yet quite complete, but the full amount has been remitted, in anticipation of the requisite sum being forthcoming, it being desired that the money should be received in England immediately after Empire Day.

HEALTH OF HONGKONG.

TWELVE FATAL PLAGUE CASES.

During the week ending May 22nd, thirteen cases of bubonic plague, all Chinese, were reported, and with the exception of one case all proved fatal. There were three fatal cases at Hang-hon and one in Victoria. Since the commencement of the year there have been 39 cases of plague and 37 deaths. In the same week, three Chinese cases of enteric fever were reported, one of which proved fatal. There was also a non-fatal Chinese case of small-pox.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

The report of Hon. Secretary (Mr. W. Caldwell), states, *inter alia*: "After all the difficulties occasioned by the outbreak of war, have been taken into consideration, the Season has been a success. I think you will all agree, unfortunately several matches had to be cancelled at the end of the season owing to the hot weather setting in. With regard to the finance of the League there is a small balance in hand, slightly less than that from last season it is true, but on inspection of this season's balance sheet it will be found that entrance fees, plus the amount brought forward, have covered the expenditure, without asking for assistance from either the R.N. Canton or the Soldiers' Club. The Navy gained the championship with a remarkable total of points, and are to be congratulated on their splendid goal average."

COMPANY MEETING.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

The ordinary annual general meeting of shareholders of the Company was held at the Hongkong Hotel yesterday, at noon. Mr. Henry Humphreys presided, and those also present were: Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Messrs. C. S. Gubbay and J. Scott Harston (directors), the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, and Messrs. J. M. Wong, D. E. Clark, J. A. Tarrant, E. Seth, and G. T. Lloyd, with the Secretary, Mr. G. Rapp.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, after which:

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for the past ten days, I propose, with your permission, to take them as read. The War has seriously affected our traffic receipts and consequently our profits for the twelve months ending 30th April last. Traffic receipts show a falling off of \$11,934.60, but in reality the falling off is greater by \$3,440.18 owing to the fact that in previous years "loss on subsidiary and silver coins" did not appear in the accounts, being deducted from the total of traffic receipts. The auditors wished us to show the loss on coins in the Profit and Loss account as a separate item, and we have done so. For the three months ending July 31st, 1914, there was a gain on traffic receipts of \$1,476.64, but in August and September there was a falling off of \$385.84 and \$938.41 respectively, conditions getting steadily worse month by month until February, when the limit was reached with a falling off of \$2,730.14. There has, however, been some set-off in the reduced expenses. The number of special cars run has been much fewer, effecting a saving in overtime wages, coal and stores, which, however, does not make up for a falling off in special car receipts of \$2,106.80. With fewer special cars and fewer passengers travelling in the ordinary cars there has been less wear and tear, the life of the rope and pulleys has been longer, and general repairs have been less, effecting a saving in the item Maintenance and Repairs. Charges are slightly less than last year, even after providing in this account for a donation of \$500 to the Prince of Wales' Fund. As there seemed no likelihood of an early termination of the War, and as our traffic receipts will, if the war continues, be still more seriously affected this year, your directors reluctantly decided to raise the price of season tickets and servants' punch tickets. The increase came into force on the first of this month. From the time the Peak Tram commenced running in 1888 until 1893 season tickets did not exist, but monthly tickets at \$12 each were issued during that period. In 1894 we did away with these monthly tickets and substituted three-monthly season tickets at \$30 each, thereby saving ticket holders 80 a quarter. We have merely gone back to the original price fixed for a ticket which entitles the holder to travel as often as he pleases. In a little tramway like ours there must be give and take on both sides. It has been stated that Europeans travelling second class have paid first class fares. If this is the case it is unquestionably a fact that the Company has lost much more than it has gained by allowing *amahs* carrying European children to travel first class for a second class fare, and by the granting of privilege tickets to nurses, governesses and others. I have no further remarks to make, but if any shareholder has any questions to ask I shall be pleased to answer them.

There were no questions, whereupon The CHAIRMAN moved that the report and accounts as presented be passed. The Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK seconded, and this was unanimously agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the re-election of Dr. J. W. Noble, Mr. J. Scott Harston, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, Sir Paul Chater, and the Hon. Mr. D. Landale as directors for the ensuing year.

Mr. J. M. Wong seconded, and this was unanimously approved.

On the proposition of Mr. J. A. TARRANT, seconded by Mr. Seth, Messrs. A. R. Lowe and G. Bernard Brown were appointed auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$100 each.

This was all the business, and the CHAIRMAN announced that dividend warrants were then ready and could be had on application at the Company's Office.

At the Magistracy yesterday, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Postmaster-General, was summoned for allowing a dog to be at large without a muzzle and also with keeping a dog without a licence. He was fined \$5 for the first offence and \$3 for the second. Mr. Wolfe appeared and explained the position that it was a trivial matter upon which to bring anyone to the Police Court. He had had a dog licence certificate, he had been in the Colony, and with regard to the other charge he knew that the dog had a muzzle on when it left the house.

THE WAR.

ITALY AT WAR.

AERIAL AND NAVAL ACTIVITY.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN BELGIUM.

POISONOUS GASES AND ASPHYXIATING SHELLS.

MAGNIFICENT FRENCH VICTORY.

THE ENGLISH CABINET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALO-AUSTRIAN WAR.

MEMORY OF ANCIENT GLORIES.

ROME, May 25th.
There are war demonstrations throughout Italy, and the whole country is vibrating with the memory of ancient glories. The church of St. Mark's, Venice, is decorated with flags as when the Venetians sailed away to achieve the conquest of the Levant.

Almost all the Senators and the Deputies have asked to serve in the Army or Navy, and women are coming forward to replace the men in the factories and on the tramways.

Mobilization has been practically complete for several days.

AERIAL AND NAVAL ACTIVITY.

ROME, May 24th.
An official communiqué states that Austrian aeroplanes attacked the Arsenal at Venice in the early morning, but they were speedily driven off by Italian aircraft.

An Austrian scoutship and destroyers attacked Barletta, but were repulsed by an Italian warship and torpedo-boats.

Air-guns at Porto Corsini bombarded some enemy aeroplanes, which were also attacked by an Italian aeroplane and a dirigible.

The enemy's objective at Ancona was the railway, which was slightly damaged.

Enemy airmen also unsuccessfully attempted to bomb the airship shed at Jesi.

It is officially announced that an Italian destroyer entered the harbour of Porto Buso, a small island near the frontier, destroyed the quay, sank a number of motor launches, and brought off 47 prisoners.

LATER.
There were two aeroplanes attacking Venice Arsenal. They dropped eleven bombs, but no serious damage was done.

ITALY SEIZES EIGHTY-ENEMY SHIPS.

ROME, May 25th.
Telegrams state that Italy has seized eighty Austrian and German steamers which have been refueling in Italian ports. Their value is estimated at £4,000,000 sterling.

LATER.
It is announced that, in accordance with The Hague Convention, the enemy merchantmen will be returned on the conclusion of peace.

AUSTRO-GERMAN AMBASSADORS LEAVE ITALY.

ROME, May 25th.
The German, Austrian and Bavarian Ambassadors and Ministers to the Quirinal and the Vatican have left Rome.

SWISS NEUTRALITY.

BERNE, May 25th.
Italy, Austria and Germany announce that they will rigorously observe the neutrality of Switzerland.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

REPORT FROM SIR JOHN FRENCH.

ASPHYXIATING SHELLS AND POISONOUS GASES.

LONDON, May 24th.

Field-Marshal French reports that our guns to-day silenced three German batteries, one battery being destroyed by a direct hit. East of Ypres the Germans developed an infantry attack in the early morning under cover of poisonous gases, the artillery firing asphyxiating shells at the same time. Our troops were forced to evacuate some of their trenches, and the enemy penetrated the line at two or three places. Fighting is proceeding, and portions of the original line have been retaken.

VIOLENT FIGHTING.

MORE ASPHYXIATING GASES.

PARIS, May 24th.

To-day's communiqué states:—At several points between Steensstrate and Ypres German attacks, after using gases, were everywhere repulsed.

Fighting continued with extreme violence north of Arras throughout the 23rd. The French took 120 prisoners.

The Germans made a number of counter-attacks north of Neuville and St. Vaast, but they were repulsed. An intense struggle continues.

The latest news emphasises the extent of the check sustained by the Germans in this district on the 22nd. Despite important reinforcements being brought up with great haste, and vigorous efforts thrice renewed, they failed with considerable losses.

ANNIHILATION BY BAYONET.

PARIS, May 24th.

The evening communiqué states:—The British attacks north of La Bassee have resulted in fresh progress.

The Germans north of Neuville attempted to attack in strength, but our artillery caught them and stopped them dead, inflicting heavy losses.

Supplementary reports emphasise the importance of our success yesterday north-east of Lorette. In a desperate bayonet fight we annihilated the opposing Germans and captured machine-guns.

MAGNIFICENT FRENCH VICTORY.

LORETTE HEIGHTS CAPTURED AFTER FIERCE BATTLE.

PARIS, May 25th.

An official communiqué states:—After thirteen days' battle of the fiercest description Lorette heights, which the enemy believed to be impregnable, have been captured. This constitutes a magnificent victory. The value attached to the position was shown by the desperate efforts of the enemy to recapture it. During the fighting we killed over 3,000 Germans, and took a thousand prisoners. Besides the booty in our hands we are daily finding quantities of maxims and mortars hidden in filled-in trenches. Our losses were high, but we have attained one of the principal objects of our action north of Arras. This will greatly stimulate the troops, who are supremely confident of victory. Our superiority in tactics was again unmistakably confirmed.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN PROGRESS.

PETROGRAD, May 25th.

To-day's communiqué states:—In the region of Shavli the enemy maintains a strongly organised position. We repulsed a strong counter-attack in the region of Klimontow and took 1,000 prisoners.

The enemy in Galicia are generally on the defensive.

The enemy made unsuccessful attempts to pierce our front between the Przynyl marshes and Dneister. We began the offensive near Dneister and took nine hundred prisoners.

ENEMY ON DEFENSIVE.

PETROGRAD, May 25th.

It is officially announced that the Russian counter-attacks have forced the enemy to assume the defensive along almost the whole Galician front.

The Russians captured several villages on the left bank of the Dneister on Sunday, taking 2,200 prisoners and several dozen mitrailleurs.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKS DESERT SMYRNA GARRISON.

ATHENS, May 25th.

Five hundred Turkish soldiers with their officers, have deserted from the garrison at Smyrna and have been given refuge on British warships in the Gulf.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE KING AND SIR EDGAR SPEYER.

LONDON, May 25th.

Mr. Asquith, in a letter to the Rt. Hon. Sir Edgar Speyer, P.C., expresses sympathy with his indignation at the baseless and malignant imputations cast upon his loyalty, and says His Majesty the King is not prepared to take any step regarding the marks of distinction conferred upon him (which he had expressed a wish to resign).

HUNGARIAN CABINET CHANGES.

ROME, May 25th.

It is understood that Stephen Baron Burian, Minister a *latere*, resigns, and that Stephen Count Tisza, President of the Ministry of the Interior, succeeds him.

THE KING OF GREECE.

ATHENS, May 25th.

The King is declared to be out of danger.

THE KAISER LEAVES GALICIA.

LONDON, May 25th.

The Kaiser has left Galicia for the west. It is believed that he is going to the Italian frontier.

THE BRITISH CABINET.

LONDON, May 25th.

The hope appears to be unanimous that Mr. John Redmond will be persuaded to join the Cabinet, which will include Sir Edward Carson.

The *Times* states that Mr. Churchill will remain in the Cabinet.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, May 25th.

The following casualties are announced:

Killed: W. R. B. Smith, 2nd Grenadiers; P. C. L. Routledge, South Staffords; E. E. H. Henderson, Munster Fusiliers; G. C. Shakerly, Royal Rifles; A. W. D. Gausson, Highland Light Infantry; R. B. Trotter, Camerons; and the Hon. J. N. Bigge.

THE PORTUGUESE NATIONAL CABINET.

The following telegram was received by the Governor of Macao from Lisbon:—

The National Government has been definitively constituted as follows:—

Prime Minister, Minister for War and Interior: José de Castro. Justice: Paulo Faleiro. Finance: Barras Queiroz. Marine: Fernandes Costa. Foreign: Teixeira de Queiroz. Public Works: Manoel Monteiro. Education: José Jorge Pereira. Magalhães Lima.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM A FORMER RESIDENT.

WHY NOT A FIXED RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR HONGKONG?

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

LONDON, March 25th.

SIR,—In your issue of February 11th, which reached me this week, you publish a letter, signed "Perplexed," dealing with the currency of Hongkong. As an old resident of the Colony, with substantial monetary interests there, that letter has more than a passing interest to me. It raises once again the subject of introducing what your correspondent calls "a dollar of fixed value."

Since I left the Colony, other monetary problems have arisen than that of the fluctuating dollar. Though these problems doubtless affect former residents, indirectly and directly, we may not appreciate them so fully as you who are on the spot; but you have our sympathy, and I for one fail to see why the Government does not adopt some measure to relieve your anxiety. I have no expert knowledge to enable me to suggest a remedy; but I conceive it as a duty of a self-respecting Government to the community it is supposed to govern to find the necessary expert advice to assist it in procuring something like stability in the local currency, and I trust your correspondent and others will so keep the subject before the Government that the representative public and semi-public bodies will be induced to take it up and compel the Government to move towards reform. If other British Colonies in the Far East can have a decent monetary system, surely it is possible for Hongkong.

On the subject of a fixed value for the dollar much has been said and written since the halcyon days when the trade dollar (the Mexican) had a value of something like 4/- in Hongkong. Some of us have seen it decline in value from that figure to a fraction over 1/6d., and most of us have suffered from the vagaries of exchange during the past twenty-five years. Apparently, you of a new generation are likely to suffer as we did, and the trade of the Colony is likely to continue to suffer, because nobody has sufficient courage to grapple with the difficult problem until a solution is found. Some ten or twelve years ago, when Sir Henry Blake was Governor of the Colony, the subject was debated by the Chamber of Commerce. One result of that debate and the agitation in the public press was to prompt His Excellency to consult the head of one of the local financial institutions. It was a delightfully Irish thing to do. As might have been expected, that gentleman pronounced the decree that Hongkong could not have a fixed rate of exchange. According to him, any attempt to set up fixity would ruin the trade of the Colony. The exchange banks and the exchange brokers would transfer themselves to Chinese soil, and how could the Colony get on without them? One thing was absolutely certain: Hongkong could not have a dollar of fixed value until China adopted it.

Now, I was never one who agreed with those arguments. I do not wish to say that the head of the financial institution whose dicta I have quoted did not wish prosperity to the Colony, nor do I say that he was more concerned about the prosperity of the institution to which he was attached than he was of the prosperity of the individual traders who supported that institution and contributed largely to its prosperity. He was undoubtedly a benevolent and public-spirited citizen; but he was not infallible. I remember some of his predictions over the famous Muckey Treaty, and how they have been falsified by actual fact. I also remember that Japan adopted a gold currency, and contrary to the predictions of so-called experts of the day, Japan has prospered ever since. Also, we have had the experience of adjacent colonies where a fixed value for the dollar has been adopted, and ever since, those Colonies have prospered. I do not ask how much certain financial institutions owe their big yearly profits to dealings in silver, as that might be considered rude; or beside the point under discussion; but I believe, if you could poll Hongkong to-day, that with the exception of a few large houses who are supposed to have heavy resources behind them, and are thus able to deal heavily in exchange, you would find that the vast majority would favour a fixed value for the dollar. Ask your retail dealers. Ask your small commission agents. Ask the men who hope to return some day to England.

Hongkong is not, of course, in the same position as Japan when that country adopted the gold standard. Japan was the happy possessor of an indemnity

which enabled her to take the important step towards currency reform. Stability of exchange was recognised as desirable for the trade of the country, and having decided upon a ratio, her statesmen went about the business in a thoroughly admirable manner. So far as her foreign trade was concerned with other gold-using countries I suppose the advantage could not be gainsaid. So far as her trade was conducted with China, I have not heard that she has suffered, because of the change. Some of your readers who have a more intimate acquaintance than I have with the subject may be able to tell you whether the change has been advantageous or the reverse to Japanese trade.

I have not heard that the trade of India and Ceylon has suffered since those countries fixed the ratio of value of the rupee. Here, again, other readers may be able to tell you.

In the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, where the change was made more recently, I believe trade has prospered beyond all dreams since the dollar was given a fixed value. There, a difference of opinion still exists as to the rate adopted (that of 2/4d.); but most residents are agreed that the fixing of the value of the dollar was unquestionably a benefit to the Colony. If only Hongkong had had the present Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies as its Governor, I am convinced that the question would have been grappled with in a statesmanlike fashion, and that the Colony would have derived some measure of relief from the disadvantages of a fluctuating dollar—one that fluctuates between 2/2d. and 1/6d., irrespective of the relative value of silver in the bullion market.

I would also refer you to Siam and the Philippines. Both placed their currencies upon a gold basis or standard, while using silver as the medium of currency, the one in 1908 and the other in 1904, and the trade of both countries has gone on increasing ever since.

There was a time when people used to imagine that the value of the dollar for exchange purposes with gold-using countries was ruled by the intrinsic value of the silver it contained. That idea was exploded, as I understand, long ago. The fluctuations of the dollar, at any rate, have not always followed the fluctuations of silver. That, however, is a point for others to deal with.

I do not think it has ever been argued seriously, that fluctuations of exchange help to promote trade. Nor even that fluctuations are necessary for trade. In fact, most people will tell you that fluctuations—a sudden rise or a sudden fall—are detrimental to trade. Hongkong merchants have come to regard them as inevitable, like measles, small-pox or the plague. But I have yet to learn that Hongkong merchants regard favourably the fluctuations of exchange with which they have to contend. Stability, I think, would be welcomed by all, especially by those who have to buy supplies from gold-using countries.

Why, then, do your rulers not endeavour to set up the ideal currency? Do they imagine they would lose any of the trade with China that now passes through your port? Are they still bound by the dictum that Hongkong cannot change her currency till China changes? Is the currency of China based upon such an ideal system that you must keep your company? Are they still afraid of the threatened desertion of the exchange brokers? Do they imagine—does anybody imagine—that the banking institutions represented in the Colony would close their doors if the Government were to attempt to follow the example set by India, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements? And if they were foolish enough to do so, do you think the Colony would be left long without the facilities that banking institutions supply, mainly for the benefit of their shareholders?

These are a few of the questions that suggest themselves to one who has experienced the vagaries of your present dollar system, and who would like to see some improvement with a view to the betterment of the trade of the Colony. It does not matter one iota to me whether Hongkong has a one-and-sixpenny, a two-shilling or a two-and-fourpenny dollar; but it would be, as I conceive it, an undoubted benefit to merchants in the Colony and to most of the institutions in which I have a personal interest to have a fixed ratio of some sort.

You may be sure of one thing, namely, that you will never attract much capital for investment in local industries in your Colony until you have fixity of exchange. I remember one well-known resident of Hongkong (who has since gone to his rest) telling me how he had never been able to leave the Colony because the few thousands sterling he had brought out as a young man had shrunk so much owing to the extraordinary and he was actually decline of the dollar that he was actually poorer after many years' residence than when he arrived in the Colony. Hongkong has a great future, but its prosperity will be hampered by the eccentricities of its currency, which is certainly worse than it was only a few years ago. If over there were need for currency reform surely it exists in Hongkong to-day; and although it is too much to expect such a clamant reform as this to receive the attention it deserves in the Empire is passing, nevertheless, I think your original correspondent deserves the thanks of the community for resuscitating the subject, and I trust it will not be allowed to drop into oblivion.—Yours faithfully,

AN OLD RESIDENT.

SPRING IN PARIS.

THE CONSOLATION OF THE NEW HAT.

QUIET NOTE IN CLOTHES.

(BY "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, April 17.

Every pleasure in Paris is a pale shadow of its former self just now, and although we have a little of everything, nothing is normal. Efforts are being made on all sides to make life run smoothly for the general good, but we are continually coming to an impasse in our activities, whether in work or pleasure. We find in military discipline a fine antidote to irregular impulses, however praiseworthy, and Governmental discretion acts as an effective check on all private efforts at "doing good" which are rather idealistic than practical. In every sphere of life, indeed, we are finding it difficult to be good or happy, or, as the moralists assure us, to be both as a neutral consequence.

The tragedy of the war has become a monotonous burden which every one carries according to his or her own strength of character. On some it falls more heavily than on others, but all must feel the weight of it whether they will or not, and only the spring sunshine seems to lighten the load at all. We see the effect of the "young of the year" in all sorts of ways, and although it is Nature's loveliness rather than that of artificial adornment which charms us most this year, yet there is a certain pleasure in watching how naturally a woman's fancy turns to thoughts of pretty clothes directly the sunlight becomes warm and golden. On Good Friday all the women of the people seemed to flock to the big shops to buy new hats for themselves and their children, and on Easter Sunday, in spite of the weather, all the newly bought hats were worn. There was no holiday-making, scarcely a semblance of the joy to which we are accustomed at "flowered Easter," but I am sure the new hats were a consolation to many.

In the same way there are women in the upper classes who at the present moment are buying new clothes to please a son or a husband who comes home from the front now and then and likes to see the woman he loves best look pretty. Otherwise it is doubtful if they would go to the trouble of choosing very carefully this season, for when you are wearing sickness and pain, so many of the society women are nowadays, the taste for frocks and hats is severely modified. Even marriage is a mere incident now, and when the Red Cross uniform is not worn for the wedding a simple tailor-made will serve.

It is curious to notice the wayward harmony of things this spring. Very slowly, very surely, the Allies are opening their great campaign; just as slowly and surely is Nature opening hers, and with the same measured tread domestic life goes on its way. Last year everything went out and became Summer before it had been recognized as Spring, and Fashion literally disgarded herself by being so eager to be seen in all her summer glory. A year ago, when the King and Queen came to Paris, the heat was like that of midsummer, and both Nature and Human Nature were sunning themselves in gay garments. This year, how different!

Residential Paris is still deserted, one new play has appeared on the theatre bills, a flower show is on a date to which you may go without a quid, but anything more worldly makes you only more conscious of your own sorrow and the pain of other people. It is just the same with clothes. A really pretty hat and three are so many, fills you with remorse because you do not honestly enjoy it, an expensive dress is a persistent problem, and it is amusing to see how eagerly every one seizes an excuse not to buy new clothes when in other days they grabbed at straws in their efforts to do the opposite thing. And then there are the thousand and one tricks of the fashion. Women who were in the habit of wearing a very modest sum on their personal appearance are reduced to almost nothing this season, and "arrangements" of last year's wardrobe only are possible.

Once more—I was told by a *rendezvous* in a leading house—that women who buy seven and eight dresses are this year getting only four, but they are not asking for "war prices" as they feel it is their duty, as well as their pleasure, to pay well as once for whatever they do buy, in this way making it easier for the business people to pay their workpeople and merchants. To set the ball of business rolling is not easy in France on account of lack of workmen and material, but if every woman would not once the effect would be one which need not be despised.

Bootmakers are very busy. The short-dresses make them important, and a well-cut shoe will be of greater moment than the hang of the skirt above it. In the streets we see the most wonderful footgear, and the ready-made shops are showing all sorts of fantastic models. But a misleading quietness marks the feet of the really well-dressed, for nothing is so expensive as a quiet shoe or boot, which looks smart at the same time. If it only succeeds in being quiet, it has failed in its mission, and it makes you feel sure that the wearer is given to woolen underclothing of the same dull appearance. Shiny vamps and cloth or antelope tops, with moderately high heels and room for the toes, are what many women wear in Paris, but as summer comes and flimsy dresses are worn the shoes will follow suit. Brown shoes or brown boots with very high tops are being made, and some women like the mixture of black and tan. Frenchwomen wear as fanciful shoes for walking than you see in London, possibly because they seldom walk when they are in *toilette*.

It is the essence of Parisian art in dress to simplify, and if dressmakers are to be used by the French mind they will have to be deaunted of their common habit of smiling upon the just and the unjust, the rich and the poor alike. They will have to grow subtly aloof, and they must learn to wear the air of liking to bloom singly. It is not natural, but the result will be a hat trimmed in a way we feel to be Parisian. It will be very expensive, and it will not be easily copied.

PEACE TALK IN AMERICA.

DR. ELIOT'S STRONG VIEWS

THE BERNSTORFF NOTE.

WASHINGTON, April 13. There continues to be much discussion on the possibilities of peace. It is not, however, quite the kind of discussion that the Germans want. One need only scan to-day's newspapers to see that Count Bernstorff's amazing indiscretions and the general bullying tenor of German diplomatic treatment of the United States during the last few weeks have been more successful than could have been anticipated in educating public opinion as to the necessity of what one newspaper calls "war for the sake of peace."

Even the Pope's interview has fallen comparatively flat. The publication of the statement of Cardinal Gibbons, that he is most pleased that the Pope has confidence in the power of the President and the American people to secure peace and that "the combined efforts of the Pope, the President, and other civil rulers cannot fail to exercise a dominant influence in bringing about the consummation of a blessed peace," cannot hide the rather general feeling that Teutonic influence may well have been at work in helping to produce the interview. It is noted that the Archbishop of Cincinnati, who bears the significant name of Moeller, rushed into print to register his belief that the first step towards peace should be the prohibition of the export of munitions of war to the Allies.

It is extremely lucky that the Germans should have given themselves away so successfully. Not so long ago it looked as though the President might be seriously embarrassed in his wise policy of "aloof neutrality" by a demand for action on behalf of peace from certain brands of social and religious sentimentalists and other less innocent agitators. There has been, for instance, much activity on the part of a large female organization of which Miss Jane Addams, the well-known social worker, is one of the leaders, and which is sending delegates to the forthcoming peace conference at The Hague. Various local peace societies, such as the one in New England, have been becoming increasingly vocal; religious meetings have passed resolutions in favour of a drawn war, and finally there has been the peace propaganda of the labour organization, the nature and probable cause of which have already been described, to say nothing of the chronic activities of Mr. Schiff and other German-American spokesmen.

How easily the cumulative efforts of such movements, reinforced as they have been and still are to some extent by the general feeling that the military deadlock could, perhaps, be used to put the President in a false position, is proved by the fact that, even to-day, the story finds sporadic publicity that the President cancelled his impending trip to San Francisco because he felt that he ought not to stay in Washington in order to be ready to mediate. Now, however, there are indications that if the Germans hope to abuse American humanitarianism to their ends they will have to make a new start.

Encouraged by stories that the Administration proposes to take diplomatic notice of Count Bernstorff's Memorandum, newspaper after newspaper demands decisive action, and indulges in scathing analysis of Teutonic methods and aspirations. The vexation caused by the un-American outbreaks of Senator Bartholdt and his band of German intriguers of the conviction that Count Bernstorff is trying to play with American politics. On the other hand, comment upon the possibility of peace and the advisability of sparing Germany is conspicuously absent.

After vehemently abusing Count Bernstorff in one leading article, the Philadelphia Ledger in another leading article dismisses peace talk at the present juncture as futile, albeit in an abstract, academic way everybody wants peace.

Peace to-day could be no more than an armed truce, a pretence, a hypocrisy. It would be only a parenthesis of recuperation. Nations will not cease to fight when the price of peace is the obliteration of their nationality or the tarnishing of their honour. There are a hundred points at issue which no armistice can settle. With Great Britain gathering all the resources of her Empire on the ground that the international conscience is at stake, and that no treaty can ever be valid or binding until the treaty-breakers have been whipped into respect for morality, there cannot be a cessation of hostilities. A careful survey of the moods and convictions of the participating nations leads to the conclusion that the war must be fought to a finish for the sake of permanent peace.

Even more important than the journalistic comment are the views of Dr. Eliot, ex-President of Harvard University, given yesterday at a meeting of Baptist ministers in Boston. Dr. Eliot said:

Do not pray for peace now. I cannot conceive a worse catastrophe for the human race than peace in Europe now. If it were declared now, Germany would be in possession of Belgium, and German aggressive militarism would have triumphed. That would be a success for Germany after she had committed the greatest crime a nation can commit—namely, faithlessness to treaty rights—and the sanctity of contracts would pass for nothing, and civilization would be set back for centuries. I do not see how any thinking American can keep himself neutral. Liberty and every other American ideal are involved in this war.

Asked when ministers might begin to pray for peace, Dr. Eliot said: "When Germany is driven back into her own territory and forced to pay full indemnity to Belgium."

If Berlin can recognize such a thing as wisdom, it will take from Dr. Eliot's words a cue for its next appearance in the role of a nation intransigent and mend its ways in the meanwhile.—Times.

NEUVE CHAPELLE RESULTS.

CHANGE IN THE GERMAN SPIRIT.

[BY AN EYE-WITNESS AT HEADQUARTERS.]

GERMAN INACTIVITY.

April 9. It is a significant fact that although a month has passed since the action at Neuve Chapelle, the enemy has made no attempt to retaliate in any quarter, but has remained inactive, while we have established ourselves securely on the ground won. Looking back over the past four months it is instructive to note the gradual weakening of the German resistance on our front. Formerly any offensive action on our part was met with an immediate counterstroke. This is the first occasion on which the enemy has made no reply at all.

This does not mean, of course, that their resistance is collapsing; but the Germans have none the less admitted that with the troops at their disposal on this front they are unable to avenge their defeat. This is clearly seen by a proclamation already quoted in the Press, issued by the Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, his troops after the battle, in which, after admitting the defeat, he seeks to encourage them by a vague reference to a future day of reckoning, and it is no doubt with a view to keeping alive these hopes that the soldiers are told that Field-Marshal Hindenburg will shortly appear in France with a fresh army.

PANIC AT LILLE. Some light has been thrown on the conditions lately prevailing in the area behind the German lines, which serves to confirm the impression that the general situation is creating great anxiety. As already stated, the Germans are evacuating large numbers of the civil population by way of Switzerland, and many of these have now returned to France. From their evidence it would appear that something very like a panic prevailed in Lille during the fighting at Neuve Chapelle. The large hospitals were all removed to Tournai, and a great many German officers who had been billeted in Lille went to Tournai to sleep. Both officers and men openly expressed their uneasiness.

Apparently a marked change began to occur in the general demeanour of the German troops soon after Christmas. Till then they had been absolutely confident and extremely cheerful, but this feeling has been steadily decreasing. Latterly the soldiers used to tell the French civilians that they recognized that they would be overpowered by the masses that the English were going to place in the field, and tried to persuade them that the English were really bent on ruining France, and grabbing everything for themselves.

The evacuation of the inhabitants was notified by means of placards stating that the English, being unable to beat the Germans, were trying to starve them, and that in consequence all the inhabitants must be evacuated, except the men of military age between 18 and 50, who are still detained. The German war levy on Lille, Roubaix, and Tournai for the months of March and April amounted to £200,000. Against this exorbitant demand the mayors protested, but the Germans replied that as the mayors paid all the refugees one franc a day, and as the refugees were about to be evacuated the money thus saved could in future be devoted to German war levies. A great deal of the machinery used in the local factories, especially that which has copper parts, is being removed to Germany.

THE SPIRIT OF THE WOMEN OF ROUBAIX. The Germans have at different times had considerable trouble in dealing with the civilian population in France and Belgium. An attempt to obtain a census for purposes of evacuation in Belgium caused a riot. In Roubaix the women, indignant at the shortage of bread, attacked the bakers' shops. The German Governor informed the mayor that he intended to call out the troops, but the latter strongly advised him not to do so, as 10,000 German troops were, he said, no match for the women of Roubaix, who were skilled in throwing bottles.

It is instructive, when possible, to study the means whereby the "campaign of hate" against Great Britain is maintained amongst the German troops. There is no doubt that amongst the members of the Government, the official gang, the military party, and the professional class hatred of us has needed no encouragement. It is a spontaneous exhibition of rage, spite, and exasperation, due to the failure of the secret ambitions and deep-laid schemes of years, brought about by the fact that the British nation has not proved so flabby as it was thought to be and has so far, at any rate, spoiled the easy victory upon which the Germans counted. Amongst the population animosity is sedulously, though quite unnecessarily, fostered by articles, "hymns," and libels which are so malevolent that they would defeat their purpose with any people capable of sane judgment. The soldiers who have left the Vaterland and are fighting on foreign soil, however, cannot be influenced to the same degree by these means. But this does not imply that measures are not employed to engender in them the same senseless fury that obsesses their countrymen at home, the outcome of which, acting as they do upon natures inclined to brutality, is apparent in the various acts of savagery committed by the German Forces.

THE "MOST HATED FOE." As regards the official incitement of the troops against the British, more than one order was published about the time of the attack upon Ypres in which we were characterized as the "most hated foe," "barbaric troops," and accused of using "Dum Dum" ammunition.

In the first of the two following extracts will be seen the ordinary newspaper lie calculated to fan hatred amongst the populace generally. From the second, however, it appears that lies are also disseminated officially to the troops in the field by the military authorities. These two extracts have possibly already been published in the papers at home, but, even so, no apology is needed for a second reference to them in order to make clear the spirit of our opponents.

The first is the translation of a portion of an article from the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, one of the leading German newspapers, dated Berlin, March 25th, 1915. It refers to the battle of Neuve Chapelle. BRITISH METHODS OF MAKING WAR. In this battle the English have again given striking proof of what depths of

infamy they are capable of. At their first assault they drove Sikhs and Gurkhas, unarmed and with uplifted hands, in front of them. The Germans naturally did not shoot, so that the enemy reached our trenches without losses. The British who followed succeeded by this means in taking possession of our trenches—though only temporarily. At their second assault these infamous English cannibals drove the German prisoners captured that morning in front of them in the attack on our trenches; those who refused to advance were beaten to death.

It is interesting to learn that the recaptured German prisoners should have been disposed of by so slow a process as beating when the English cannibals had had such things as rifles, bayonets, and revolvers at their disposal! The *Kölnische Zeitung*, another leading newspaper, publishes a letter purporting to be from a German officer who fought against us at Neuve Chapelle. The letter contains, *inter alia*, the following:—

I must confess that before I joined the Army I used to look upon the stories of English cruelties and dirty tricks with considerable suspicion. Now I have had personal experience, and must admit that, black as matters are painted by our newspapers, they are in reality still blacker. The following are examples, for the accuracy of which I can vouch, as they were communicated officially to the troops by our division:—

Two hundred and fifty English in German great-coats and helmets made signs to a party of German soldiers to join them, and then shot them down at close range; German prisoners were used during attacks by the British troops as cover for the advance, etc.

Presumably such libels serve their purpose and are credited by those for whom they are intended, especially when given out as the personal experience of an eye-witness—in this case, by the way, an eye-witness whose testimony is second-hand and based on an official communication.

GERMAN CALLOUSNESS. On the other hand, it is interesting to record the behaviour at this same night of some of these soldiers whose gullibility is so great and whose standard of honour and sense of humanity are so strong that it is considered worth while to play upon these feelings in order to excite ferocity against us.

As already mentioned their treatment of some of their own wounded was extremely callous. The detailed facts of one case are as follows:—On the night of March 10th-11th, in the course of a reconnaissance made in front of the British trenches, an officer with the reconnoitring party saw lights to his rear. Thinking that they were signs of a hostile patrol, he took precautions in accordance. The next night a further reconnaissance in the same direction was made by a larger force under three officers. Lights were again seen and this time cries of *Kamerad* were heard. On further search two German soldiers were found. One of them, Ludwig Oppendorfer, of the 21st Bavarian Reserve Regiment, had been wounded in the head and the other, No. 210 Edward Schmidt, of the 20th Bavarian Reserve Regiment, had been shot through the left eye. Both had been lying out helpless since March 12th, and were in a shocking state, gangrene having set in in one case.

These were the only still living men found, but it was clear that many of the bodies in the trench were of men who had crawled in. Since the spot at which they were was only 60 or 70 yards from the German line and 50 yards from where the enemy were erecting entanglements, it is impossible to believe that their presence was unknown to their comrades, for their cries could have been heard 100 yards away and they were at such a distance from our front trenches that they could have been removed with perfect safety. Both were conveyed back to our lines and then to hospital, where they are believed to be doing well. The soldiers who actually picked them up and carried them were what the enemy calls "black savages" and they performed this act of rescue under fire and at the risk of their lives.

GERMAN ACTIVITY IN BAGHDAD.

ARRIVAL OF BRITISH EXPECTED.

One of Reuter's representatives last month had an interview with Dr. F. Johnson, an English physician, who has just arrived in this country from Baghdad, where he had been working for seven years. Since last December, when a party of British refugees got away from Baghdad, nothing has been known of the position of affairs there. Dr. Johnson, who left Baghdad in the middle of February, describing the situation, said:—

The general impression both among Europeans and natives in Baghdad is that sooner or later the British will appear there; after the rising of the river in May it will be easier for armed boats to come up. For months past German officers have been arriving in Baghdad, and are training the troops in the neighbourhood, while some have gone to the field of operations nearer Basra. Most of the British occupied Basra, and these now ply between Baghdad and Amara, a point about a hundred miles above Basra. These vessels are continually taking down troops and bringing back wounded. It is becoming increasingly difficult to continue this service owing to the Turkish shortage of coal.

In Baghdad, as doubtless through the whole of Asiatic Turkey, the people have no inkling of the real situation. Their sole source of information are the telegrams received several times daily by the German and Austrian Consuls, and the direct telegrams from the Turkish Government at Constantinople. A large proportion of the people and of the Jewish population would welcome the advent of the British, and certainly would show little opposition to their advance.

Baghdad itself is unfortified, and it is probable that any fighting would take place outside. The Turks could not do much at Baghdad, and in all likelihood any big fight would be at Amara. All work has been suspended on the Baghdad Railway. Only 50 miles of the line is open, and this might be useful in the case of a Turkish retreat. Plague has broken out in Baghdad, and the people are apprehensive. The country round, too, is seriously flooded.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ALDENHAM, British str., 2,416, G. L. Smith, 23rd May—Kobe 17th May, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
CHANGHONG, British str., 1,308, G. Morse, 24th May—Bangkok 15th May, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.
CHERIAN, British str., 1,313, Cowan, 22nd May—Hongkong 19th May, Coal.—Butterfield & Swire.
CHEIAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,007, Moka, 22nd May—Hongkong 20th May, Coal.—Order.

CHUYEN, Chinese str., 1,177, W. Ross, 20th May—Shanghai 16th May, General.—Chinese.
CHUNGKANG, British str., 1,418, G. J. Matlock, 21st May—Bangkok 15th May, Rice and Timber.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
DEVAVONGSE, British str., 1,047, C. W. Shearer, 23rd May—Saigon 18th May, Rice.—Order.

DOMAK, British str., 2,262, Rallye, 22nd May—Shanghai 19th May, General.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
HANOT, French str., 739, Le Chevalier, 22nd May—Haiphong 20th May, General.—A. R. Marty.

HSIN CHANG, Chinese str., 1,243, Munro, 18th May—Tientsin 12th May, General.—Chinese.
KIKYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,035, Imai, 23rd May—Haiphong 21st May, General and Rice.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

KORSA, American str., 5,651, A. W. Nelson, 17th May—San Francisco 17th April.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
KURUSHIMA MARU, Japanese str., 2,762, Itani, 20th May—Wakamatsu 14th May, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

LIANGCHOW, British str., 1,230, Wm. Benson, 23rd May—Shanghai 20th May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
LOKSANG, British str., 988, D. W. Ritchie, 23rd May—Hohow 21st May, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MEXICO MARU, Japanese str., 3,760, N. Kobayashi, 24th May—Shanghai 21st May, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

SABINE RICKMERS, Dutch str., 573, J. Schuurman, 19th May—Singapore 18th May, Bulk Oil.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

SHIZODOKA MARU, Japanese str., 4,072, M. Fozawa, 17th May—Shanghai 14th May, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

SINGAPORE, British str., 1,616, C. C. Williams, 17th May—Bangkok 8th May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
SIERRA, American str., 3,655, A. Zeeder, 24th May—San Francisco 24th April, General.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

SOSHU MARU, Japanese str., 1,008, A. Kobayashi, 21st May—Takao (Formosa) 17th May, General.—O.S.K.

STANDARD, Norwegian str., 694, Johannesen, 21st May—Bangkok 12th May, Rice.—Thoresen & Co.

TAIRU, Chinese str., 1,200, Westerman, 17th May—Shanghai 13th May, General.—Chinese.

TAIHEI MARU, Japanese str., 3,424, Y. Noguchi, 22nd May—Dairen 15th May, Coal and General.—M.B.K.

TAIWAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,145, H. Sakai, 24th May—Bangkok 15th May, Rice.—Doddwell & Co.

TENNESSEE MARU, Japanese str., 3,084, C. Kobayashi, 22nd May—Hongkong 10th May, Coal.—M. B. K.

TAIKINI, Dutch str., Lap, 23rd May—Batavia and Saigon 19th May, General.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

TOYOTA MARU, Japanese str., 1,436, K. Shimizu, 22nd May—Kobe 18th May, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

WAD, Dutch str., 2,090, I. Asai, 24th May—Milke 15th May, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

WINGSANG, British str., 1,517, T. H. Lishman, 23rd May—Shanghai 19th May, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

YUENSANG, British str., 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 24th May—Manila 21st May, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Very Valuable Household Furniture at residence, Windsor Lodge, Austin Road, Kowloon, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

TO-MORROW.

12.30 p.m.—The "S" Ferry Co., Ltd., Ordinary Annual Meeting at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Very Valuable Household Furniture at residence, Windsor Lodge, Austin Road, Kowloon, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

Thursday, 2nd June.—
Noon—A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting at the Hongkong Hotel.

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SHANGHAI	"KANCHOW"	On 30th May, 11 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and LOLO	"CHINHUA"	On 1st June, 4 P.M.
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APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "ITOLA," 5,257 tons, Captain Butler, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE and MOJI on 20th June.

WESTWARD

S.S. "DUNERA," 5,389 tons, Capt. Dickinson, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA on 5th June.

S.S. "JAPAN," 6,015 tons, Capt. C. P. Seddon, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA on 26th June.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1915.

AGENTS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ALDENHAM	On 23rd May, 10 A.M.	On 23rd May, 10 A.M.
ST ALBANS	On 24th June, 10 A.M.	On 24th June, 10 A.M.
EMPIRE	On 17th July, 10 A.M.	On 17th July, 10 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
AGENTS

TOYO KISEN KAISHA. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice:

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 8th June.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 29th June.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	TUESDAY, 15th July.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 27th July.

* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at Noon.

Manila " " at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10	RETURN (6 MONTHS)	£120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK	£60.	"	£96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45.	"	£68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
KIYO MARU	17,900—15 knots	Saturday, 10th July.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 231.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN
VIA SHANGHAI.FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	CHIL	On 31st May.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLE VIA PORTS	AMAZONE	On 29th May, at 1 P.M.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.
TRANSHIPMENT on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA, (every four weeks), also at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.
Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail.
Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and vice-versa delivered here.
For further particulars apply toP. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES,
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

For VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, NAGASAKI,

KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.

Steamer "MEXICO MARU" ... N. Kobayashi ... MONDAY, 31st May, at 3 P.M.
These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

For BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SAIGON MARU"	T. Yamaguchi	SATURDAY, 29th May, at 7 A.M.

For TAMSUI & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIJIN MARU"	K. Murakami	SUNDAY, 30th May, at Noon.

For ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"BOSHU MARU"	A. Kobayashi	WEDNESDAY, 26th May, at 10 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT).

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KEIJO MARU"	Imazumi	FRIDAY, 28th May, 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Famosa Lines have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

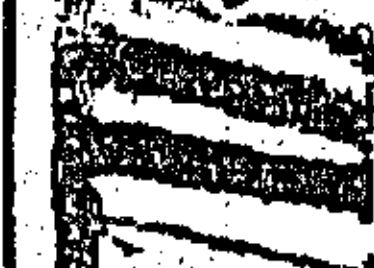
These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Ecom Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
Second : 1, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.



THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROTECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON	FUSHIMI MARU	25,000	THURSDAY, 3rd June, at Noon.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	HIRANO MARU	16,000	THURSDAY, 17th June, at Noon.
VICTORIA, N.A., and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	THURSDAY, 27th May, at 4 P.M.
	AKI MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 16th June, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and WHARF	TANGO MARU	13,500	TUESDAY, 16th June, at 4 P.M.
	NIKKO MARU	9,000	FRIDAY, 16th July, at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	KAWACHI MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 1st June.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	SANUKI MARU	12,000	MONDAY, 31st May.
KOBE	IYO MARU	12,500	MONDAY, 31st May.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	NIKKO MARU	2,600	SUNDAY, 13th June, at 4 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAMO MARU	16,000	SUNDAY, 6th June, at 10 A.M.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915

Steamers	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
FUSHIMI MARU	25,000 Tons	Thurs, 3rd June
HIRANO MARU	16,000 " "	Thurs, 17th June
KATOHI	20,000 " "	Thurs, 1st July
KAMO	16,000 " "	Thurs, 16th July
KASHIMA	20,000 " "	Thurs, 29th July

Steamers	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
SHIDZUOKA	12,500 " "	Thurs, 27th May
AKI MARU	12,500 Tons	Tues, 16th June
TAMBA	12,500 " "	Tues, 13th June
YOKOHAMA	12,500 " "	Thurs, 24th July
SADO	12,500 " "	Tues, 27th July

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing &c, apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

Telephone Nos. 292 and 1241

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer	Steamer to	Leave	Leave	Connecting Steamer	Due at	Due at
Leaves	to	SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	from COLOMBO	MARSHALL ISLANDS	London
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO	RAI	KONG	MARSEILLES and LONDON		
p.m.		about	about			
May 24	ORIENTAL	June 1	June 5	MOLDAVIA	July 4	July 11
June 7	MALTA	June 14	June 18	EGYPT	July 18	July 26
June 21	SARDINIA	June 28	July 2	MEDINA	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
July 19	NUBIA	July 12	July 16	MONGOLIA	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
	ORIENTAL	July 27	July 31	MALWA	Aug. 23	Sept. 4
	MALTA	Aug. 9	Aug. 13	PERSEA	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
	SARDINIA	Aug. 23	Aug. 27	MOGGA	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
	NUBIA	Sept. 6	Sept. 10	MALWA	Oct. 9	Oct. 16

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

F A R E S

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon	3rd Saloon	4th Saloon	5th Saloon	6th Saloon	7th Saloon	8th Saloon	9th Saloon	10th Saloon
LONDON	£70.	£24.	£14.	£8.	£4.	£2.	£1.	£0.50	£0.25	£0.12
MARSEILLES	£66.	£20.	£12.	£7.	£4.	£2.	£1.	£0.50	£0.25	£0.12

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR LONDON CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

STEAMERS	Leave YOKOHAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Leave SINGAPORE	Due at Marseilles if calling	Due at London
NAGOYA	May 24	June 3	June 12	June 18	July 16	July 26
KARMALA	June 21	July 1	July 7	July 13	Aug. 12	Aug. 20
KASHGAR	July 19	July 27	Aug. 4	Aug. 10	Sept. 10	Sept. 19

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON: 1st Saloon £54 Single, £91 Return. 2nd Saloon £28 Single, £45 Return.

FARES TO MARSEILLES: 1st Saloon £50 Single, £83 Return. 2nd Saloon £25 Single, £38 Return.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT.

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